

"ON TO CAIRO" IS HEARD IN CONGRESS

Fifteen Millions Asked for a Six-Foot Channel to Meet Completion of Panama Canal.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The six foot channel in the Mississippi river at low water, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Cairo, a distance of one thousand miles, to be completed by the time the Panama canal is put into operation is the project advocated before the house committee on river and harbors today by a delegation consisting of Gov. Vasant, of Minnesota; Ellis of La Crosse, Wis.; Capt. Alonzo Bryson, of Davenport, Iowa; Frank Gennie, of St. Louis and Lewis B. Boswell, of Quincy, Ill. The total cost of the improvements is estimated to

be \$15,000,000. No specific part of this amount was asked by the delegation today, the principal object being to impress the committee with the necessity of authorizing the project.

An association known as the Upper Mississippi Improvement company representing five states bordering on the upper Mississippi has been organized for the purpose of advancing the project. Governor Vasant told the committee that fifty cities were directly inclosed in the project and that fifteen thousand would be benefitted through the assurance of river competition in transit. The committee took no action.

BRYAN STANDS BY THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM

By the Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—The formal welcome of W. J. Bryan on his return from Europe, taking the form of a "dollar dinner," was held tonight and was attended by nearly 700 Democrats made up principally of men in full sympathy and accord with Bryan's political policies.

Several other speakers preceded Bryan. His declaration that the Kansas City platform was sound in every plank and must be reiterated, together with his demand that the nominee of the St. Louis convention be in accord with that platform, brought out the demonstration of the evening.

Bryan spoke to the toast "The Moral Issue." The first part of his address was devoted to consideration of corruption: "Voters are bought at so much per head; representatives in our city governments are profiting by their positions, and even federal officials are selling their influence," he said. He blamed this condition upon commercialism which he said puts a price upon everything. "Shall we abandon the party in our campaigns?" he asked. Answering this question he declared "never," and continuing he said: "Some phase of the money question

is already before congress and no one can predict that the coinage phase of the money question will not again become acute. No reform of any kind would be possible with money changers in control of the party. Neither would he change position on the tariff, in order to win over Democrats who are enjoying the benefits of protection."

Concluding he said: "The Kansas City platform is sound in every plank and the first act of the next Democratic convention should be to reaffirm it in its entirety, and its next act should be the adding of new planks in harmony with it and covering such new questions as demand consideration." The convention should select candidates who believe in the platform—candidates whose Democracy will be an issue in the campaign and whose fidelity to Democratic principle will not be doubted. And then the committee should announce that it will neither ask nor receive contributions from those who are entering the bulwarks which we are attacking. And then let us defend our position not upon the low grounds of dollars and cents, but showing how Republican politics violating moral principles and invite punishment that sooner or later overtakes wrong doers.

HEAD OF RUSSIAN WAR PARTY LEAVES...PROMISE OF PEACE

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—There is strong indication that the peace party is completely in the ascendancy. That Rozbrazoff, head of the war party, has gone abroad and Foreign Minister Lansdorf, who, from the beginning has favored peace, is now completely rehabilitated and Viceroy Alexieff has been made subservient to the foreign office in the Russo-Japanese negotiations. His extensive powers are curtailed and he can make no move without the czar's personal approval. In fact fresh assurances conveyed through Ambassador Cassini to the authorities at Washington, of the recognition of rights acquired by the Chinese treaty,

is largely attributed to Lansdorf's influence.

Diplomatic circles regard Lansdorf's conduct of negotiations under the czar's direction as a hopeful sign. Another strong influence on the side of peace has been the attitude of M. White, president of the council of state, who has been bending his energy to avoid a conflict. At a recent meeting of the council of state White pleaded with the cause of peace, pointing out the disastrous consequences of war to Russia, and declaring that Russia had everything to lose and nothing to gain. It is predicted that if peace prevails White again will be come a great power in the government.

THE RADICAL CHANGES

Demand by the New Theatre Ordinance Will Put Several Out of Business.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The city council held an all-night session tonight for the purpose of considering the new theatre ordinances.

At midnight several sections of the proposed new law had been adopted but there still remained so much to do that a recess was taken until 1 o'clock, when the ordinance will again be taken up. At the time of taking the recess it did not seem probable that the ordinance would be adopted before early morning and an adjournment without final action was among the possibilities.

The most important provision adopted up to the time of the recess provided for fire pumps both on and under the stage. Theatres must open

on at least two thoroughfares; no theatre to be more than twelve feet above the street level; stairway space in each balcony must be at least twenty inches for each hundred seats. The provision that the building shall adjoin at least two public thoroughfares will compel reconstruction of the leading theatres.

A strong fight was made to have this restriction read one thoroughfare and one public or private alley, but it was defeated. The provision fixing the maximum height twelve feet above the street, practically put two downtown playhouses out of business, and kills off a number of out-lying houses.

MORE LAND FOR HOME-SEEKERS.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house committee on Indian affairs today ordered a favorable report on the bill to open for settlement 400,000 acres of Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

PANAMA TREATY COMES UP TO-DAY

Held Back by the Democrats in the Senate Yesterday.

CULLOM GIVES NOTICE

NO FURTHER DELAY WILL BE ALLOWED BUT ALL PROTESTS WILL BE HEARD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—While the Panama canal question has been before the senate on general principles during the greater part of the present session, the canal treaty was not acted on today. Senator Cullom made a report in favor of the treaty whereupon Senator Morgan, as a member of committee, entered a formal protest against the acceptance of the report on the ground that when the committee decided to report the treaty an amendment was still under consideration and that he had not had time to present an amendment to strike out article 22 of the treaty, in which Panama renounces her rights to participation in the earnings of the canal when built. Senator Morgan sup-

ported his written statement with a brief speech and was immediately followed by Senator Daniel with a resolution declaring against the policy of reporting any treaty or bill until each member shall have offered any amendment he may desire to present. Senator Daniel declared the course of the committee had been both precipitate and unfair and urged that the treaty be recommitted for further consideration. Senator Cullom said the treaty had been in committee almost a month before it was taken up. He conceded that during the greater portion of this time congress was not in session, but said he had called the committee to meet on the first regular meeting day after the senate reconvened and in this instance it had been holding daily sessions most of the time since. He declared that very careful consideration had been given to all details connected with the treaty and said that instead of precipitancy being manifested the committee had given utmost consideration to all suggestions for amendments and had adopted some of them. He felt the majority had listened with great patience to all representations made and therefore had felt justified in putting the motion made by Senator Lodge in the committee for reporting the treaty without delay.

ANOTHER OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

By Associated Press.

Findlay, O., Jan. 18.—Turner's Opera House burned today. The loss will be forty thousand dollars. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. The opera house was "dark" when the fire started.

BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED.

By the Associated Press.

Cherokee, Ia., Jan. 18.—The Quinby bank robbers, Charles White, John Wjckes, Elmer Dunning and Abner Hicks, pleaded guilty this afternoon, and were sentenced to seven years in prison.

SOUTH AFRICA TROUBLE

German Government Recommends Appropriation of Money for Suppression of Uprising.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The government sent to the Reichstag this evening bills authorizing supplementary credit of

OUR INTERESTS ARE WITH JAPAN

Says Henry Clews, the New York Stock Broker.

NO OPEN TRADE PORTS

IN MANCHURIA IF RUSSIAN SOVEREIGNTY IS SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT OF CHINA.

Two important uncertainties hang over the stock market, the Northern Securities case, now before the Supreme Court, and the crisis between Russia and Japan. As to the latter predictions are useless. Just now the outlook is more peaceful. And yet opinion is that war will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert unless Russia backs down, which seems unlikely. Concessions are possible that will delay hostilities, but Russia's persistent policy of encroachment, made imperative as a matter of self-preservation, seems destined to bring her in armed conflict some day. It is the inevitable clash of two systems of civilization; that of government control represented by Russia, and that of the individual freedom represented by

GEN. REYES APPEALS TO SENSE OF JUSTICE

Secretary Hay Submits to Congress Correspondence Between Himself and Colombia.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President Roosevelt transmitted to the senate today additional correspondence, touching the relations of the United States with Colombia and Panama, covering the period from December 26, 1903, to January 6, last.

A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by General Reyes December 23, in which he says that the course of the United States had worked deep injury to Colombia, and he cited the treaty of 1846, as showing that the independence and sovereignty of Colombia was to be maintained intact, between the two governments.

Reyes deals minutely with various phases of the questions at issue, and in discussing the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty by Colombia, he expresses the conviction that the treaty would have been approved with amendments that would probably have been acceptable to the United States, had not the minister at Bogota repeatedly declared in the most positive manner that his government would reject any amendments that might be offered.

Summing up General Reyes said: "Panama has become independent because the United States desired it, because, with its incomparably superior force the United States prevented the landing of Colombian troops; because, even before the separatists' movement was known in Bogota, the United States had its war vessels at the entrance of Colombian ports, preventing the departure of Colombian battalions; because without precedent established by statesmen who have dealt with this matter, the United States, has not respected our rights in that strip of land, which Colombia considers as a divine bequest for the innocent use of the American family of states, inviting and putting into practice the right of might, has taken from us by bloodless conquest, but by conquest nevertheless, the most important part of our national territory."

He then appeals to the sentiments of justice animating the United States, to act with wisdom in this crisis, and concludes with the suggestion that the matter be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

Secretary Hay replied under date of January 5. The questions submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which the most important is that Panama has become a member of the family of nations. He expresses surprise at the imputations upon the conduct of this government. He says the United States had faithfully borne the obligations imposed upon it by the treaty of 1846. "Meanwhile," he continued, "the great design of the treaty of 1846 remained unfulfilled, and in the end, it became apparent, as has heretofore been shown, that it could be fulfilled only by the

construction of the canal by the government of the United States. By reason of the action of the government at Bogota in repudiating the Hay-Herran convention and the intentions disclosed in connection with the repudiation, this government was confronted, when the revolution took place with the alternative of either abandoning the chief benefit which it expected and was entitled to receive from the treaty of 1864, or of resorting to measures the necessity of which he would contemplate only with regret. By the declaration of independence of the Republic of Panama, a new situation was created. On one hand stood the government of Colombia invoking in the name of the treaty of 1846, the aid of this government in its efforts to suppress a revolution; on the other hand stood the Republic of Panama that had come into being in order that the great design of that treaty might not be forever frustrated, but might be fulfilled. The isthmus was threatened with dissolution by another civil war. Nor were the rights and interests of the United States alone at stake. The interests of the whole civilized world were involved. The Republic of Panama stood for those interests. The Colombian government opposed them. Compelled to choose between these two alternatives, the government of the United States, in no wise responsible for the situation that had arisen, did not hesitate. It recognized the independence of the Republic of Panama, and upon its judgment and action in the emergency, the powers of the world have set their seal of approval."

Secretary Hay denies of Colombia's complaints against the United States. He says the United States in common with the civilized world, shares in sentiments of sorrow in the unfortunate conditions which have long existed in Colombia, by reason of fratricidal wars which have desolated the country and impoverished the people. He offers good offices of the United States to bring about an understanding between Colombia and Panama. He sees no occasion for a resort to The Hague, because Colombia's grievances are of a political nature.

Reyes submitted another note, January 6, in which he intimates that Colombia will hold the United States responsible for all damage caused by the loss of Panama. Replying to this January 9, Secretary Hay says he finds almost all the propositions brought forward in the second note, had been considered and full answered in his note of the 5th of January.

He adds, however: "I will not for a moment accept the imputation of unfriendly motives or sentiments on the part of this country toward Colombia, and even if Colombia should persist in assuming a hostile attitude toward us, it will only be after the most careful deliberation, and with extreme reluctance, that this government would

will find the event largely discounted.

If Japan insists upon her demands, which are, that Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, also Japanese influence over Korea, be continued, war will be the outcome. It must be remembered that Russia has for many centuries past been scheming for an open sea outlet in place of being frozen up in all her northern ports for two-thirds of the year. Russia's original scheme of relief was via Constantinople, but that was found impossible, owing to the combined opposition of the European powers, hence the building of the Siberian railway into Chinese territory means that Russia proposes to get a seaport outlet from the Manchurian and Korean coasts. Naturally Japan strenuously opposes this as she realizes that Russia would be an autocratic and dangerous neighbor and besides would hem in her little island territory from expansion, which is becoming so much needed by her growing industries and increasing population. If Japan surrenders her forceful attitude the result will be a transfer of Chinese sovereignty to Russian sovereignty over Manchuria, and the result to the United States would be that the recent commercial treaties providing for the open door policy in behalf of this country would become a closed door through a change of sovereignty over that country, for certainly treaties made with China are

not likely to be carried over by Russia, unless they are found to be to her advantage. Consequently to prevent war, there must be a back-down, either on the part of Russia or Japan. The commercial interests of all foreign trading nations would undoubtedly be best served by Russia's territory being confined to present limits. It therefore would appear that Japan, from an interested point of view at least, has the sympathy of the commercial nations with her.

HENRY CLEWS.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Of America Met Yesterday—President Mitchell Says They Could Feel "Fairly Well Satisfied."

By the Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—The fifteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, began here today with approximately one thousand delegates.

The feature of the day was the annual address of President Mitchell in which he reviewed the conditions of miners and the mining industry of the past year. He cited increased wages and other concessions secured, and said: "On the whole we have every reason to feel fairly well satisfied with gains made during the year 1903."

